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all the explanations which it needs. In case of refusal the tribunal shall make note of the fact.

ARTICLE 44. The agents and the counsel of the litigants are authorized to present orally to the tribunal everything that they deem useful in support of their cause.

ARTICLE 45. They shall have a right to raise questions and take exceptions. The decisions of the tribunal upon these points shall terminate the controversy, and must not give rise to any further discussion.

ARTICLE 46. The members of the tribunal shall have the right to put questions to the agents and to the counsel of the parties in dispute, and to demand from them explanations upon doubtful points. Neither the questions asked nor the observations made by members of the tribunal during the course of the proceedings, shall be regarded as expressions of the opinion, either of the tribunal in general, or of its members in particular.

ARTICLE 47. The tribunal alone is authorized to decide questions as to its competence, by interpreting the Convention or other treaties which may be quoted in point, and by the application of the principles of international law.

ARTICLE 48. The tribunal shall have the right to make rules of procedure as to the course of the trial, to determine the forms and the delays to be accorded to each party for arriving at its conclusions; and to enforce all the formalities attendant upon the admission of evidence.

ARTICLE 49. The agents and the counsel of the disputing parties, having presented all the information and proofs in support of their case, the president of the tribunal shall pronounce the closure of the proceedings.

ARTICLE 50. The deliberations of the tribunal shall take place with closed doors. Every decision shall be made by a majority of the tribunal. The refusal of any member to vote must be stated in the reports.

ARTICLE 51. The award decided by a majority of votes shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons upon which it is based. It must be drawn up in writing and signed by each of the members of the tribunal. Those members who are in the minority can state, in signing, their dissent.

ARTICLE 52. The award shall be read in a public sitting of the tribunal, the agents and counsel of the disputing parties present or duly summoned.

ARTICLE 53. The award duly pronounced and notified to the agents of the litigating parties, shall decide the dispute definitely, and close the arbitration instituted by the Convention.

ARTICLE 54. The parties may reserve to themselves by their agreement the right to demand a revision of the arbitral judgment. In this case, and in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary embodied in the Convention, the revision of the award may be demanded from the tribunal which has pronounced it, but only on account of the discovery of a new fact of such a character as to exercise a decisive influence upon the sentence, and which at the moment of the sentence was unknown to the tribunal itself, and to the party demanding the revision. The proceedings in revision can only be begun by decision of the tribunal, stating expressly the existence of the new fact, and recognizing that it possesses the character

defined in the preceding paragraph, and declaring that the request is admissible on that ground. No request for revision can be entertained, unless it be made within the period stipulated in the agreement between the parties.

ARTICLE 55. The award shall be obligatory only for the parties which have concluded the Convention. When it is a question of the interpretation of a Convention entered into by a greater number of Powers than those between which the difference has arisen, the parties to the dispute shall notify the other Powers which have signed the Convention, of the agreement which they have concluded. Each one of these Powers shall have a right to take part in the proceedings, but if one or more among them avail themselves of this permission, the interpretation embodied in the award becomes obligatory upon them.

ARTICLE 56. Each party shall bear its own costs and an equal part of the cost of the tribunal, without prejudice to the penalties which may be inflicted by the tribunal upon one or other of the parties.

(The remaining articles to 61 treat of the ratification of the convention, the provision for the adherence of the non-signatory powers, of those not represented at The Hague, and of notification of withdrawing from the convention. These we did not have in time for insertion.)

The Hague Convention Extending the Principles of the Red Cross Convention.

ARTICLE 1. Military hospital ships, that is, ships constructed or controlled by states especially and only to bear aid to the wounded, sick and ship-wrecked and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent powers before they are put into use, shall be respected and cannot be captured during the continuance of hostilities. These ships shall not be subject to the same rule as ships of war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ARTICLE 2. Hospital ships equipped entirely or partly at the expense of private individuals or aid-societies which are officially recognized, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, if the belligerent power on which they are dependent has given them an official commission and communicated their names to the opposing power at the opening or during the course of hostilities, or in any event before they are put into use.

These ships must be bearers of a document from the proper authorities declaring that they have been under their direction during equipment and at their final departure.

ARTICLE 3. Hospital ships equipped entirely or in part at the expense of private individuals or societies officially recognized in neutral countries shall be respected and exempt from capture, if the neutral power under whose jurisdiction they belong has given them an official commission and communicated their names to the belligerent powers at the opening or during the course of hostilities, or in any event before they are put into use.

ARTICLE 4. The ships mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked of the belligerents without distinction of nationality.

The governments pledge themselves not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships shall not interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants.

During and after the combat, they shall act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right of visiting them and controlling them; they may refuse their aid, order them to withdraw, give them any specific direction, put on board of them a commissioner, and even detain them, if the gravity of circumstances should so require.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the records of the hospital ships the orders which they give them.

ARTICLE 5. Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white on the outside, with a horizontal green band about a meter and a half wide.

The ships mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white on the outside, with a horizontal red band about a meter and a half wide.

The small boats carried by the ships which have been mentioned above, and other small craft which may be employed in the hospital service, shall be distinguished in the same way.

All hospital ships shall, as a means of recognition, fly with their national flag the white flag with a red cross, provided for by the Geneva Convention.

ARTICLE 6. Neutral ships of commerce, yachts, or small boats carrying or picking up wounded, sick or shipwrecked of the belligerents, can not be captured because of this action, but they shall remain exposed to capture for violations of neutrality which they may have committed.

ARTICLE 7. The persons engaged in the religious, medical and hospital service of every captured ship shall be inviolable, and can not be made prisoners of war. They may take with them, on leaving the ship, the objects and the instruments of surgery which are their private property.

They shall continue to fulfil their functions as long as necessary, and they may then retire when the commander-in-chief shall consider it possible.

The belligerents shall assure to persons of this class who fall into their hands the full enjoyment of their salary.

ARTICLE 8. The wounded or sick sailors and soldiers on board, to whichever nation they belong, shall be protected and cared for by the captors.

ARTICLE 9. The shipwrecked, wounded or sick of one belligerent who fall into the power of the other, shall be prisoners of war. The latter shall decide, according to the circumstances, whether it is proper to retain them, to send them to a port of its own nation, to a neutral port, or even to a port of the enemy. In the latter case, prisoners thus restored to their own country can not serve again during the continuance of the war.

ARTICLE 10. The shipwrecked, wounded or sick who are disembarked at a neutral port, with the consent of the local authorities, unless the neutral state shall make an arrangement to the contrary with the belligerent states, shall be guarded by the neutral state so that they may not again take part in the operations of the war.

The expense of hospital care and of retention shall be

borne by the state to which the shipwrecked, wounded or sick belong.

ARTICLE 11. The rules laid down in the foregoing articles are obligatory for the contracting powers only in case of war between two or more of them.

Said rules shall cease to be obligatory the moment that, in a war between some of the contracting powers, a power not contracting shall join one of the belligerents.

ARTICLE 12. The present Convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay. The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A report of each ratification shall be drawn up, and a certified copy of it transmitted through the diplomatic channels to all contracting powers.

ARTICLE 13. The non-signatory powers who have adhered to the Geneva Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, may accept the present convention.

To effect this, they shall make their acceptance known to the contracting powers, by means of a written notification addressed to the government of the Netherlands, and communicated by it to all the other contracting powers.

ARTICLE 14. If one of the high contracting parties should give notice of its intention to withdraw from the present convention, this notification shall not produce its effect until a year after it has been given in writing to the government of the Netherlands, and communicated immediately by it to all the other contracting parties. This notification shall have no effect except for the power making it.

The Eclipse of War.

BY E. TALLMADGE ROOT.

[During a battle between the Medes and Lydians and their respective allies, an eclipse, which it is calculated must have occurred May 28, 585 B. C., so awed the combatants that a treaty of peace was made, cemented by the marriage of Astyages, son of Cyaxares, King of Media, to the daughter of Alyattes, King of Lydia. Thus for a generation Babylon, Media and Lydia were at peace, their kings, Nebuchadnezzar, Astyages and Croesus, being brothers-in-law.]

I.

War! War! Wild war unceasing!
A world of warring men,
Clashing like ocean's billows,
Parting to clash again!
And every clan mourns slain ones;
Wasted is every land:
From age to age a deathless rage
Drives man's death-dealing hand.

Assyria, the Spoiler,
Whom yet no foe hath spoiled,
Gathers the nations' treasures
For which the weary toiled,—
Gathers as one who plunders
The helpless sparrow's nest;
Insolent Wrong stalks bold and strong,
Stalks north, south, east and west!

Ho! Asshur bold and bloody,
A few more seasons wait,
Till bursts in conflagration
The world's long-smothered hate!
The Scythians have crippled,
The Medes now smite thee down,
And lo! there come fresh hosts of doom
From faithless Babylon.